INFORMATION LETTER

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MAXIMUM PRICES FOR 1944 PACK OF CANNED SNAP BEANS ESTABLISHED BY THE OPA FOR TEN AREAS

Maximum prices for the 1944 pack of canned snap beans, except in New Jersey and Maryland, are contained in Appendix D of Section 15, of Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective August 30, 1944, issued by the Office of Price Administration. Prices for snap beans canned in New Jersey and Maryland will be announced later.

The permitted increases and the price ranges for No. 2's shown in Table 3, may be used by canners to establish their 1944 ceiling price for any item shown, provided sales were made during the base period and a base price can be established. The ceiling price will be computed by adding the permitted increase to the base price. If the result of this addition gives a figure that comes within the appropriate price range, no adjustment is necessary. If, however, it is higher than the upper limit of the price range, it must be adjusted to the highest price of the range; if lower, it may be adjusted to the bottom price of the range. The permitted increases and price ranges for No. 10's are not reproduced, but are 4.9 times the figures shown for No. 2's.

Maximum prices on government sales will be 96 per cent of the ceiling price as established above. Maximum prices at which canners may sell to the civilian trade will be 11 cents a dozen lower for No. 2's and 54 cents per dozen lower for No. 10's. These figures represent the subsidy payments that may be claimed on civilian sales.

If a canner made no sales of canned snap beans during the base period his gross ceiling price will be the midpoint of the price range for each item. The exact figures will be shown in tables appearing in the complete Appendix. If a canner sold some but not all items of canned snap beans during the base period, he may fill in the blanks in his price list by using conversion factors. The sieve size conversion factors are given in Table 7. The difference between Fancy and Extra Standard whole beans is 15 cents per dozen No. 2's for all sieve sizes. The corresponding difference between Extra Standard and Standard whole beans is 10 cents per dozen No. 2's. The differentials for cut beans vary by sizes and areas. These differentials are the differences between the midpoints of the ranges which are shown in Table 3. The differentials for No. 10's, in general, are 4.9 times that for No. 2's. The maximum price for Substandard whole or cut beans shall be 10 cents per dozen in the case of No. 2's and 49 cents per dozen in the case of No. 10's below the corresponding ceiling for Standard grade.

The maximum price for No. 2½ cans is 1.35 times the corresponding ceiling for No. 2's. The corresponding conversion factor for No. 303's is .88. The maximum price for No. 303 or No. 2½ glass is 15 cents per dozen higher than the corresponding ceiling for No. 303 or No. 2½ tin cans, respectively.

(Continued on page 8365)

Regulation on Base Period Prices is Amended by OPA

Two changes in provisions governing the establishment of base period prices by processors for pricing the 1944 pack of canned fruits and vegetables were announced August 31 by the Office of Price Administration. Effective August 30, 1944, these changes are:

1. A processor who operates several plants in the same pricing area may figure a single weighted average base price for any group of factories (not necessarily all) located in the same pricing area and, if he does, he is to include all sales made during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack at each factory included in the group.

The regulation had formerly provided that a processor could figure a single weighted average price during the base period for "all" factories located in the pricing area but that the "beginning of the 1941 pack" was to be considered the time when the first factory started packing operations. This provision, OPA explained, worked a hardship on some multiple operators by excluding from the combined weighted average a great portion of sales made later in the overall period of his pack of an item processed in the largest quantity at a factory that began operations relatively late.

2. Processors had formerly been required to figure a maximum price for each factory at which he "processes and sells" the item being priced. The words "and sells" were deleted from the supplement by today's action. This change, OPA said, removes an unintended restriction on processors who maintain sales offices from which they sell the output of several processing plants. The prices are to be related to the place at which the item is processed but are not necessarily related to the selling point.

CANNING PEAR PRICES SET

New Schedule Covers Other than the Pacific Coast States

Average grower prices that will be used in establishing processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen pears produced in all States other than California, Oregon, and Washington, were announced September 1 by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

Grower prices not to exceed $70 per ton for Bartletts and $40 per ton for Kieffers are being used by the OPA in constructing processors' ceiling prices. The method being used by OPA should permit the payment of normal price differentials for different grades of raw fruit normally purchased by processors.

Since processors normally have paid different prices for the different sizes of pears customarily purchased in Michigan, a price schedule has been established for the different sizes of pears produced in that State. WFA officials said that the payment of grower prices in Michigan in accordance with this schedule should result in an average grower price of $70 per ton for Bartlett

Tomato Prices are Issued

On pages 8370 and 8371 will be found the essential parts of Appendix E to Supplement 7, FPR 1, furnishing information on the procedure for calculating maximum prices for canned tomatoes, and the basic data needed for this purpose. Copies of the complete Appendix, which is effective September 4, will be mailed to all tomato canners as soon as they are available.

pears, and $40 per ton for Kieffer pears, if the proportion of the different sizes delivered to processors is about normal.

The Michigan prices per ton by varieties and sizes, are as follows: Bartletts, 2 inches and up, $78; 1¾ to 2 inches, $40; Kieffers, 2¼ inches and up, $45; 2 to 2¼ inches, $30; 1¾ to 2 inches, $20.

The grower prices for pears are at the grower's customary delivery points and are based on the customary grades used by processors and the customary grading procedures, and the customary tolerance for defective or small-size fruit.

The WFA stated that canners' eligibility for participation in the support program on canned pears produced in Michigan would be conditioned on the payment by canners to growers for all purchases of pears of not less than the prices specified in the above schedule. In the remaining States, other than California, Oregon, and Washington, canners must pay for all pears purchased not less than $70 per ton for Bartletts and $40 per ton for Kieffers, in order to be eligible for the support program.

Additions to Asparagus Price Schedules are Issued by OPA

By an amendment effective August 30, issued along with the amendment establishing prices for canned snap beans, the Office of Price Administration has made the following additions to Appendix B of Table 3, Section 15, of Supplement 7, FPR 1, which established prices for canned asparagus; the additions apply to All Green blended spears in No. 2 cans:

	Permitted increase per doz.	Price ranges for Fancy per doz.
Col./Mam./Large:		
Area 1	$0.80	$3.69-$3.79
Area 2	.88	3.38- 3.48
Area 3	.85	3.63- 3.77
Area 4	1.10	3.62- 3.76
Area 5	.85	3.63- 3.77
Large/Med./Small:		
Area 1	.65	3.37- 3.45
Area 2	.84	3.20- 3.28
Area 3	.77	3.25- 3.35
Area 4	1.02	3.39- 3.48
Area 5	.77	3.25- 3.35

The corresponding price ranges for Standard grade are 20 cents per dozen lower. If a packer made no sales of asparagus during the base period his gross ceiling is the midpoint of the price range for each item.

Copies of Supplement 7, FPR 1, were mailed to all asparagus canners; copies of the amendment will be mailed as soon as available.

CITRUS FRUIT ALLOCATIONS

Civilians to Receive More of Both Fresh and Processed

Based on indications of a record production of citrus fruit during the 1944-45 season, substantially more of this commodity in fresh and processed form than was allocated last year is expected to be available to United States civilians during the next year, the War Food Administration stated on August 30 in announcing allocations for the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

Civilians are expected to receive increases over last year in both fresh and processed citrus fruit, while United States military and war services will take less of the fresh but slightly more of the processed. Our territories, allies and other friendly nations will require less of both.

From total allocable supplies of about 15.3 billion pounds (farm weight) United States civilians will receive about 12.7 billion pounds, or slightly more than 83 per cent, which is approximately 8 per cent more than they were allocated during 1943-44. United States military and war services will receive about 1.9 billion pounds, or slightly more than 12 per cent, while the remaining 5 per cent will go to our allies, territories, and other friendly nations.

WFA officials explained that although the preliminary estimate of the production of citrus fruit during the 1944-45 season is almost 15 billion pounds as compared to slightly more than 14 billion pounds during 1943-44, it is desirable to allocate the supply in order to provide a basis for the development of marketing programs. Production increases are estimated for all the citrus fruits—grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, lemons, and limes. Oranges and tangerines will comprise about 60 per cent of the total supply. About 69 per cent of the total allocable supply for the 1944-45 period will be distributed in fresh form, while about 25 per cent will be in the form of canned segments and unconcentrated juice. The remaining 6 per cent will be used in concentrated juice, dehydrated, marmalade, and miscellaneous forms.

Allocations represent the planned division of expected supplies of all citrus fruits during the 1944-45 period. Requirements of all claimants are presented to the Food Requirements and Allocations Committee and the allocations are made according to the needs and various other factors. Civilians will receive almost 98 per cent of all citrus fruits sold fresh, slightly more than 67 per cent of the canned grapefruit segments and unconcentrated citrus juices; about 33 per cent of the concentrated juices; and about 34 per cent of the citrus marmalade. U. S. military and war services will receive about 30 per cent of the allocable supply of canned grapefruit segments and unconcentrated citrus juices, about 97 per cent of the citrus juice powder, and about 65 per cent of the citrus marmalade. They require only slightly more than 5 per cent of the fresh and slightly less than that amount of concentrated juices.

The following table shows the comparison of allocations of fresh and processed citrus fruits during 1943-44 as compared with 1944-45 season; quantities are stated in millions of pounds (farm weight):

	1943-44	1944-45
FRESH		
U. S. military and war services	744.7	586.4
Exports and shipments	445.6	171.9
U. S. civilians	8,682.0	9,828.4
Total	9,872.3	10,586.7
PROCESSED		
U. S. military and war services	1,290.0	1,291.6
Exports and shipments	865.3	508.1
U. S. civilians	1,756.3	2,908.3
Total	3,911.6	4,708.0

Set-aside Percentages for Some Canned Fruits Increased

Increases in the set-aside percentages of seven canned fruits and canned fruit products, and a reduction in the quantity of canned sauerkraut which packers are required to reserve for government purchases, have been indicated by the Quartermaster Corps.

Canned apples have been increased from 65 to 66 per cent; applesauce from 23 to 27 per cent; fruit cocktail from 75 to 78 per cent; peaches from 74 to 76 per cent; pears from 78 to 80 per cent; pineapple from 60 to 61 per cent; and pineapple juice from 64 to 66 per cent. Canned sauerkraut has been reduced from 36 to 34 per cent. These changes, which will be made effective in an amendment to War Food Order 22-6, to be issued soon, will require packers to set aside a specified percentage of their base pack (1942-43 average) of certain canned fruits and vegetables. Set-aside percentages for the other canned fruits and vegetables under the order are unchanged.

Can Size in OPA Order Amended

The dimensions of No. 2 cylinder cans contained in Section 12 of Supplement 7 to FPR 1 were amended effective August 30 to read as follows:

"No. 2 Cyl . . . 307 x 510 or 307 x 512."

SET-ASIDE ON CANNED SALMON IS INCREASED

70% of Red, Cohoe, Pink and Chum and 60% of King Varieties Must be Reserved Now

By Amendment 5 to War Food Order No. 44, effective August 30, the War Food Administration has increased from 60 per cent to 70 per cent the amount of canned red, cohoe and pink salmon to be reserved for government agencies. The chum salmon percentage is increased from 40 to 70 per cent; the reservation of King (chinook) salmon remains unchanged at 60 per cent; the percentages applying to all other classes of canned fish also remain unchanged.

The amendment provides that canned salmon already tendered to government agencies and canned salmon sold or entitled to be sold to civilians under the conditions of Amendment 3 of the order (see INFORMATION LETTER, No. 992, page 8283) will be exempt from the increased percentages. All other 1944-pack canned salmon of the specified grades is subject to the revised percentages. Official text of Amendment 5 to WFO 44, follows:

(1) By deleting the provisions of § 1465.20 (b) (2) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(2) Seventy per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each of the classes numbered 1, 2, 3, or 5 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as his respective quotas of the 1944 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to government agencies: *Provided*, That, for the purpose of making such computations, there shall not be considered as a part of the 1944 pack of any such class any portion thereof which, at 12:01 a. m., p. w. t., August 30, 1944, the particular canner has either (i) delivered to government agencies, or with respect to which he has submitted a written tender to government agencies in accordance with the conditions of a written contract; or (ii) has sold, or has on hand unsold which he is entitled to sell, pursuant to the provisions of this order, to persons other than government agencies. Sixty per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of the class numbered 4 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as his quota of his 1944 pack of such class for sale or delivery to government agencies. Forty-five per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each of the classes numbered from 6 to 9, inclusive (designated in (b) (1) hereof), for the period March 1, 1944, to June 24, 1944, both dates inclusive, and 55 per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1944 pack of each of the classes numbered from 6 to 9, inclusive (designated in (b) (1) hereof), for the period June 25, 1944, to February 28, 1945, both dates inclusive, are hereby established as each canner's respective quotas of his 1944 pack of each of the said classes numbered from 6 to 9, inclusive, for sale or delivery to government agencies. No canner may sell or deliver, in the aggregate, to government agencies, a total quantity, by net weight, of his 1944 pack of any class of canned fish (designated in (b) (1) hereof) in excess of a quantity of canned fish equal to the percentage of his 1944 pack of such class plus 60,000 pounds, by net weight, of the canned fish of such class.

(2) By deleting § 1465.20 (b) (3) and (4) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(3) For each 70 pounds of canned fish of any class numbered either 1, 2, 3, or 5 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to government agencies, or with respect to which he has submitted to government agencies a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such government agencies, such canner may sell or deliver 30 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than government agencies: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's written contract for such canned fish.

(4) For each 60 pounds of canned fish of the class numbered 4 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to government agencies, or with respect to which he has submitted to any government agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and government agency, such canner may sell or deliver 40 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than government agencies: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the government agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

Canned Chicken Offer Extended

The War Food Administration has extended its offer to purchase 837,149 pounds of canned boned chicken to 5 P. M., EWT, September 9. Further details of this offer are carried on page 8344 of INFORMATION LETTER, No. 998.

Publications on Canned Foods Mailed to Members this Week

Copies of the second edition of the Manual for Teaching Canned Foods and of the student leaflet, Know Your Canned Foods, prepared by the Home Economics Division, were mailed to the members of the National Canners Association this week. These publications, first released in 1941, have been rewritten and brought up-to-date.

The purpose of these booklets is to furnish teachers and students with authentic information about canned foods and the canning industry. They are especially adapted for use in high school and college classes of home economics, agriculture, social science, and related subjects.

The manual is available for teachers or leaders of groups while the student leaflet is available for student distribution. The contents in the latter are condensed, but it contains important facts to remember about canned foods and the canning industry.

Additional copies of these publications may be obtained from the Home Economics Division upon request.

Northrup is New OMF Head

Frederic B. Northrup has been appointed director of the War Food Administration's Office of Materials and Facilities, succeeding J. W. Millard, who has resigned effective September 1 to go into business for himself in New York City. Mr. Northrup had been serving as chief of the OMF's Program branch.

SNAP BEAN PRICES

(Continued from page 8363)

The maximum price for canned pole beans in areas other than Area 11 shall be 5 cents per dozen for No. 2 cans and 25 cents per dozen for No. 10 cans higher than the corresponding maximum price for canned bush beans. In Area 11 the ceilings for bush beans shall be the above amounts less than the corresponding ceilings for pole beans.

The ceiling for French style pack shall be higher than the maximum price for packed whole beans of the same variety and grade by the following amounts: 5 cents per dozen for No. 2 cans, and 25 cents per dozen for No. 10 cans. For asparagus, horizontal or vertical style, the ceilings for No. 2 cans shall be 25 cents per dozen higher than those for whole beans, and $1.25 per dozen higher for No. 10 cans.

The ceiling price of a blend of two sieve sizes shall be the maximum price of the largest sieve size in the blend. Blends of three sieve sizes containing only No. 4 sieve and larger, will take the corresponding ungraded ceiling. However, if a blend of three sieve sizes includes one smaller than No. 4 sieve, the ceiling shall be 5 cents per dozen for No. 2 cans and 25 cents per dozen for No. 10 cans higher than the maximum price for the largest size in the blend. Blends containing four or more sieve sizes take the corresponding ungraded ceiling.

Canners when calculating their gross ceiling prices should be careful to use the permitted increase and the price range shown for the pricing area in which snap beans are packed. These areas are as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

2. New York.

3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia.

4. New Jersey and Maryland. (Prices to be announced later.)

5. Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

6. Florida.

7. Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

8. Texas (except those counties included in Area 10).

9. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

10. Montana, Idaho (except those counties included in Area 11), Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and the following counties in Texas: Sherman, Moore, Potter, Randall, Swisher, Hale, Lubbock, Lynn, Dawson, Martin, Midland, Upton, Crockett, Terrell, and all others west thereof.

11. Washington, Oregon, California, and the following counties in Idaho: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, and Idaho.

In Areas 1, 2, 9, 10 and 11 the base period price is the weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. For Areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 the base period price is the weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 Spring and Fall packs.

Only Tables 3 and 7 are reproduced since the subject-matter contained in the other tables has been covered in the foregoing discussion. Complete details will be contained in the printed copies of the amendment which will be available soon.

TABLE 3. PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED SNAP BEANS WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Whole Snap Beans (Bush Beans in Areas 1 through 10, Pole Beans in Area 11)—No. 2 Cans

Area and sieve size	Fancy		Extra Standard		Standard	
	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
Area 1:						
No. 1	$0.32	$1.77-$2.03	$0.30	$1.63-$1.87	$0.28	$1.54-$1.76
No. 2	.32	1.64- 1.88	.30	1.50- 1.72	.28	1.41- 1.61
No. 3	.32	1.45- 1.67	.30	1.31- 1.51	.28	1.22- 1.40
No. 4	.32	1.32- 1.52	.30	1.18- 1.36	.28	1.09- 1.25
No. 5 and up	.32	1.26- 1.46	.30	1.13- 1.29	.28	1.04- 1.18
Ungraded	.32	1.26- 1.46	.30	1.13- 1.29	.28	1.04- 1.18
Area 2:						
No. 1	.35	2.17- 2.57	.32	2.03- 2.41	.30	1.94- 2.30
No. 2	.35	2.00- 2.36	.32	1.86- 2.20	.30	1.77- 2.09
No. 3	.35	1.75- 2.07	.32	1.61- 1.91	.30	1.52- 1.80
No. 4	.35	1.58- 1.86	.32	1.44- 1.70	.30	1.35- 1.59
No. 5 and up	.35	1.50- 1.78	.32	1.36- 1.62	.30	1.27- 1.51
Ungraded	.35	1.50- 1.78	.32	1.36- 1.62	.30	1.27- 1.51
Area 3:						
No. 1	.36	1.86- 2.18	.34	1.72- 2.02	.32	1.65- 1.89
No. 2	.36	1.71- 2.01	.34	1.57- 1.85	.32	1.51- 1.71
No. 3	.36	1.50- 1.76	.34	1.36- 1.60	.32	1.29- 1.47
No. 4	.36	1.35- 1.59	.34	1.21- 1.43	.32	1.14- 1.30
No. 5 and up	.36	1.29- 1.51	.34	1.15- 1.35	.32	1.08- 1.22
Ungraded	.36	1.29- 1.51	.34	1.15- 1.35	.32	1.08- 1.22
Area 4:			(To be announced.)			
Area 5:						
No. 1	.32	1.95- 2.25	.31	1.81- 2.09	.30	1.72- 1.98
No. 2	.32	1.79- 2.07	.31	1.66- 1.90	.30	1.56- 1.80
No. 3	.32	1.57- 1.81	.31	1.43- 1.65	.30	1.34- 1.54
No. 4	.32	1.41- 1.63	.31	1.27- 1.47	.30	1.18- 1.36
No. 5 and up	.32	1.36- 1.56	.31	1.22- 1.40	.30	1.13- 1.29
Ungraded	.32	1.36- 1.56	.31	1.22- 1.40	.30	1.13- 1.29
Area 6:						
No. 1	.32	2.11- 2.37	.31	1.96- 2.22	.30	1.87- 2.11
No. 2	.32	1.94- 2.18	.31	1.80- 2.02	.30	1.70- 1.92
No. 3	.32	1.69- 1.91	.31	1.51- 1.75	.30	1.46- 1.64
No. 4	.32	1.52- 1.72	.31	1.38- 1.56	.30	1.29- 1.45
No. 5 and up	.32	1.47- 1.65	.31	1.33- 1.49	.30	1.23- 1.39
Ungraded	.32	1.47- 1.65	.31	1.33- 1.49	.30	1.23- 1.39
Area 7:						
No. 1	.29	1.73- 1.99	.28	1.59- 1.83	.27	1.50- 1.72
No. 2	.29	1.60- 1.84	.28	1.46- 1.68	.27	1.37- 1.57
No. 3	.29	1.42- 1.64	.28	1.28- 1.48	.27	1.19- 1.37
No. 4	.29	1.29- 1.49	.28	1.15- 1.33	.27	1.06- 1.22
No. 5 and up	.29	1.24- 1.42	.28	1.11- 1.25	.27	1.01- 1.15
Ungraded	.29	1.24- 1.42	.28	1.11- 1.25	.27	1.01- 1.15
Area 8:						
No. 1	.29	1.79- 2.19	.28	1.66- 2.02	.27	1.57- 1.91
No. 2	.29	1.66- 2.02	.28	1.52- 1.86	.27	1.43- 1.75
No. 3	.29	1.48- 1.80	.28	1.34- 1.64	.27	1.25- 1.53
No. 4	.29	1.34- 1.64	.28	1.21- 1.47	.27	1.12- 1.36
No. 5 and up	.29	1.29- 1.57	.28	1.15- 1.41	.27	1.06- 1.30
Ungraded	.29	1.29- 1.57	.28	1.15- 1.41	.27	1.06- 1.30
Area 9:						
No. 1	.28	1.93- 2.33	.27	1.79- 2.17	.26	1.70- 2.06
No. 2	.28	1.77- 2.15	.27	1.64- 1.98	.26	1.55- 1.87
No. 3	.28	1.56- 1.88	.27	1.42- 1.72	.26	1.33- 1.61
No. 4	.28	1.40- 1.70	.27	1.27- 1.53	.26	1.18- 1.42
No. 5 and up	.28	1.34- 1.62	.27	1.20- 1.46	.26	1.11- 1.35
Ungraded	.28	1.34- 1.62	.27	1.20- 1.46	.26	1.11- 1.35
Area 10:						
No. 1	.37	1.80- 1.94	.35	1.65- 1.79	.33	1.56- 1.68
No. 2	.37	1.65- 1.79	.35	1.51- 1.63	.33	1.41- 1.53
No. 3	.37	1.45- 1.57	.35	1.31- 1.41	.33	1.21- 1.31
No. 4	.37	1.31- 1.41	.35	1.16- 1.26	.33	1.07- 1.15
No. 5 and up	.37	1.25- 1.35	.35	1.10- 1.20	.33	1.01- 1.09
Ungraded	.37	1.25- 1.35	.35	1.10- 1.20	.33	1.01- 1.09
Area 11:						
No. 1	.44	2.01- 2.45	.43	1.87- 2.29	.42	1.88- 2.08
No. 2	.44	1.85- 2.25	.43	1.71- 2.09	.42	1.71- 1.89
No. 3	.44	1.62- 1.98	.43	1.48- 1.82	.42	1.47- 1.63
No. 4	.44	1.46- 1.78	.43	1.32- 1.62	.42	1.30- 1.44
No. 5 and up	.44	1.42- 1.74	.43	1.29- 1.57	.42	1.26- 1.40
Ungraded	.44	1.42- 1.74	.43	1.29- 1.57	.42	1.26- 1.40

Cut Snap Beans (Bush Beans in Areas 1 through 10, Pole Beans in Area 11)—No. 2 Cans

Area and sieve size	Fancy Permitted increase	Fancy Price range	Extra Standard Permitted increase	Extra Standard Price range	Standard Permitted increase	Standard Price range
Area 1:						
No. 2	$0.32	$1.30-$1.50	$0.30	$1.34-$1.54	$0.28	$1.31-$1.49
No. 3	.32	1.31- 1.51	.30	1.26- 1.46	.28	1.23- 1.41
No. 4	.32	1.23- 1.41	.30	1.18- 1.36	.28	1.16- 1.32
No. 5 and up	.32	1.15- 1.33	.30	1.13- 1.29	.28	1.11- 1.27
Ungraded	.32	1.15- 1.33	.30	1.13- 1.29	.28	1.11- 1.27
Area 2:						
No. 2	.35	1.67- 1.97	.32	1.51- 1.77	.30	1.41- 1.64
No. 3	.35	1.58- 1.86	.32	1.42- 1.66	.30	1.31- 1.53
No. 4	.35	1.48- 1.74	.32	1.33- 1.57	.30	1.24- 1.46
No. 5 and up	.35	1.39- 1.63	.32	1.28- 1.50	.30	1.22- 1.38
Ungraded	.35	1.39- 1.63	.32	1.28- 1.50	.30	1.22- 1.38
Area 3:						
No. 2	.36	1.49- 1.75	.34	1.35- 1.59	.32	1.28- 1.46
No. 3	.36	1.41- 1.65	.34	1.27- 1.49	.32	1.20- 1.36
No. 4	.36	1.32- 1.54	.34	1.20- 1.40	.32	1.14- 1.28
No. 5 and up	.36	1.23- 1.45	.34	1.13- 1.33	.32	1.09- 1.23
Ungraded	.36	1.23- 1.45	.34	1.13- 1.33	.32	1.09- 1.23
Area 4:	(To be announced.)					
Area 5:						
No. 2	.32	1.53- 1.74	.31	1.38- 1.58	.30	1.28- 1.48
No. 3	.32	1.45- 1.67	.31	1.31- 1.51	.30	1.22- 1.40
No. 4	.32	1.37- 1.57	.31	1.23- 1.41	.30	1.13- 1.31
No. 5 and up	.32	1.30- 1.50	.31	1.16- 1.34	.30	1.07- 1.23
Ungraded	.32	1.30- 1.50	.31	1.16- 1.34	.30	1.07- 1.23
Area 6:						
No. 2	.32	1.67- 1.85	.31	1.50- 1.70	.30	1.41- 1.59
No. 3	.32	1.57- 1.77	.31	1.43- 1.61	.30	1.33- 1.51
No. 4	.32	1.48- 1.66	.31	1.33- 1.51	.30	1.24- 1.40
No. 5 and up	.32	1.41- 1.59	.31	1.27- 1.43	.30	1.17- 1.33
Ungraded	.32	1.41- 1.59	.31	1.27- 1.43	.30	1.17- 1.33
Area 7:						
No. 2	.26	1.40- 1.62	.25	1.24- 1.42	.24	1.13- 1.29
No. 3	.26	1.33- 1.53	.25	1.16- 1.34	.24	1.05- 1.21
No. 4	.26	1.25- 1.43	.25	1.10- 1.26	.24	1.00- 1.14
No. 5 and up	.26	1.17- 1.35	.25	1.04- 1.20	.24	.95- 1.09
Ungraded	.26	1.17- 1.35	.25	1.04- 1.20	.24	.95- 1.09
Area 8:						
No. 2	.26	1.46- 1.78	.25	1.30- 1.58	.24	1.19- 1.45
No. 3	.26	1.39- 1.60	.25	1.22- 1.50	.24	1.12- 1.36
No. 4	.26	1.30- 1.58	.25	1.15- 1.41	.24	1.05- 1.29
No. 5 and up	.26	1.22- 1.48	.25	1.09- 1.33	.24	1.02- 1.22
Ungraded	.26	1.22- 1.48	.25	1.09- 1.33	.24	1.02- 1.22
Area 9:						
No. 2	.26	1.53- 1.80	.25	1.33- 1.65	.24	1.26- 1.42
No. 3	.26	1.45- 1.70	.25	1.25- 1.55	.24	1.18- 1.34
No. 4	.26	1.35- 1.67	.25	1.18- 1.46	.24	1.14- 1.24
No. 5 and up	.26	1.27- 1.57	.25	1.12- 1.38	.24	1.07- 1.21
Ungraded	.26	1.27- 1.57	.25	1.12- 1.38	.24	1.07- 1.21
Area 10:						
No. 2	.37	1.45- 1.57	.35	1.37- 1.49	.33	1.32- 1.44
No. 3	.37	1.36- 1.48	.35	1.29- 1.39	.33	1.24- 1.34
No. 4	.37	1.27- 1.39	.35	1.22- 1.32	.33	1.18- 1.26
No. 5 and up	.37	1.19- 1.31	.35	1.15- 1.25	.33	1.13- 1.21
Ungraded	.37	1.19- 1.31	.35	1.15- 1.25	.33	1.13- 1.21
Area 11:						
No. 2	.39	1.59- 1.95	.38	1.46- 1.78	.37	1.43- 1.99
No. 3	.39	1.51- 1.85	.38	1.37- 1.67	.37	1.34- 1.48
No. 4	.39	1.41- 1.73	.38	1.29- 1.57	.37	1.27- 1.41
No. 5 and up	.39	1.33- 1.63	.38	1.22- 1.50	.37	1.23- 1.33
Ungraded	.39	1.33- 1.63	.38	1.22- 1.50	.37	1.23- 1.33

(Continued on page 8368)

OPA Names New Rationing Head

Appointment of Maxwell L. McCullough, of Dallas, Texas, as Deputy Administrator for Rationing, was announced August 31 by the Office of Price Administration. Mr. McCullough has been regional OPA administrator in Dallas since January, 1942. He will succeed Charles F. Phillips, who will assume the presidency of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, on September 1.

Pureed Peaches Removed from Rationing in Certain Instances

In an amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 306, effective September 1, the Office of Price Administration removed from rationing sales made to the Government of No. 10 cans of pureed peaches packed in certain areas. Official text of the amendment is included in the following:

In Section 1341.583(b)(7) a new sentence is added to the second undesignated paragraph, as follows:

In addition, sales by processors whose factories are located in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia to government procurement agencies of pureed peaches prepared in those factories from Yellow Clingstone or Yellow Freestone type, washed, trimmed, pitted, pre-heated and screened or otherwise pulped, packed in No. 10 cans, in which the product occupies not less than 90% of the total volume capacity of the container, are not subject to maximum prices.

Changes in Ceiling Prices for RSP Cherries are Announced

The following changes in the ceiling prices for No. 10 cans of RSP cherries packed in the State of Washington were made effective August 30 by the Office of Price Administration in an amendment to Supplement 7 of FPR 1:

The figure "2.45," appearing in Table 3 of Appendix A under the column headed "Permitted increase," was changed to read "3.18" and the figures under the column headed "Price range" were changed from "9.77-10.97" to read "10.50-11.70." The figure "10.37," which appears under the heading "No. 10 cans" in Table 4 of the same appendix, was amended to read "11.10."

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since June 10, 1944:

Bonnie Brae Packing Co., Inc., Williamson, N. Y.
California Citrus Processors, Anaheim, Calif.
Case-Swayne Company, Merced, Calif.
D & G Packing Company, Fresno, Calif.
Darl Canning Company, Cordova, Alaska
Escalon Packers, Inc., Escalon, Calif.
Henry County Canning Co., Martinsville, Pa.
E. W. Marble & Co., West Farmington, Me.
Minster Canning Co., Minster, Ohio
Pleasant Valley Canning Co., Inc., Westminster, Md.
Stanislaus Canning Co., Modesto, Calif.
Wilson Canning Co., Wilson, N. Y.

60-DAY-LIMIT FOR FILING PROTESTS IS ELIMINATED

Change in Procedure on Applications for Price Adjustments

Elimination of the 60-day time limit in which protest could be filed against the denial of an application for adjustment of a maximum price for commodities or services under government contracts or sub-contracts was announced by the Office of Price Administration on August 30. This action, effective September 4, 1944, is in accordance with recent Congressional amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act under which OPA operates.

No specific statutory time limit now exists within which protests can be filed, but OPA drew attention to an opinion of the United States Emergency Court of Appeals that if the filing of a protest is unduly delayed the defense of laches (unreasonable delay) may be available to OPA. Accordingly, if a protest is filed more than 90 days after the denial order is issued, OPA will ordinarily regard the delay as unreasonable. This principle has been adopted in connection with the submission of protests against denial of adjustment applications in cases other than sales to the Government.

A second change made in the procedure for adjustment of maximum prices on commodities or services under government contracts or sub-contracts provides that where a seller enters into a contract with two or more purchasing offices of the War or Navy Departments, situated in two or more regions, he need file his application for adjustment only in the region in which his plant is situated.

Heretofore, applications had to be filed in each region in which the field purchasing office or depot of the War or Navy Departments was situated. The change made consequently will eliminate duplication of filing.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended August 19 totaled 20,386 tons, against 17,644 tons in the corresponding week last season. Pack of sardines during the week was 135,246 cases. The following table shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1943:

	Season to Aug. 19, 1944	Season to Aug. 21, 1943
TONNAGE:	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern district	20,590	7,423
Central district	17,021	10,221
Southern district	.....	.....
Total	37,613	17,644
PACK:	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. oval	99,462	63,465
1-lb. tall	79,784	41,386
½-lb. fillet	1,987	8,492
½-lb. round, 96's	5,576	4,349
5-oz. 100's	.....	1,567
Miscellaneous	8,578	3,317
Total	195,387	122,576

Spiced Tomatoes Not Rationed

Spiced green tomatoes were removed from the list of rationed foods by the Office of Price Administration, effective August 29. The action was taken in amendment 52 to Revised Ration Order 13.

Apple Products Industry Advisory Committee Meets

Approximately 34.3 million bushels of apples will be required for processing while about 91.3 million bushels will be available for fresh consumption, it was estimated at the Apple Products Industry Advisory Committee meeting with War Food Administration and other government officials in Washington, D. C., August 25.

The United States commercial production of apples this year is expected to be slightly more than 125.6 million bushels, according to the August 1 crop report. This year's production indicates an increase of approximately 41 per cent over last year's production of slightly more than 89 million bushels.

The necessity for diversion orders covering apples for processing in various areas was considered by the committee which made recommendations. WFA officials are considering such orders but no definite decision has been made.

The industry's request for support, at the processor level, of prices of canned apples and apple sauce and other apple products, was discussed at the meeting. No definite action concerning the establishment of such a support program has been decided upon, WFA officials pointed out. WFA had previously announced that a grower-processor support program for dried apples would be developed, and the proposed details of that program were discussed at the meeting.

Office of Price Administration representatives indicated that ration points will be adjusted on apple sauce and apple butter so that the 1944 pack will move into consumer channels at a rate that will permit this year's supply to be consumed by the time the 1945 pack is available.

The available supply of tinplate for cans is unlikely to be increased this year but additional glass is available to the apple industry, and processors equipped to use this material are expected to increase their production this year, WFA officials said.

Canned Tuna Pack Up Over 1943

Landings of 17,917,000 pounds of tuna last month brought the 1944 season's total to 70,866,000 pounds to the end of July, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries has announced. The pack of canned tuna for the same period totaled 1,522,920 cases, compared with only 1,047,294 cases during the first seven months of 1943.

SNAP BEAN PRICES

(Continued from page 8367)

TABLE 7. SIEVE SIZE CONVERSION FACTORS

Whole Snap Beans

To convert from a sieve size in this column	To a sieve size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor					
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5 and up	Ungraded
No. 1	1.00	.92	.81	.72	.69	.69
No. 2	1.09	1.00	.88	.79	.75	.75
No. 3	1.24	1.14	1.00	.90	.86	.86
No. 4	1.38	1.27	1.11	1.00	.96	.96
No. 5 and up	1.44	1.33	1.16	1.04	1.00	1.00
Ungraded	1.44	1.33	1.16	1.04	1.00	1.00

Cut Snap Beans

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5 and up	Ungraded
No. 2	1.00	.95	.88	.83	.83
No. 3	1.07	1.00	.93	.88	.88
No. 4	1.13	1.07	1.00	.94	.94
No. 5 and up	1.20	1.14	1.06	1.00	1.00
Ungraded	1.20	1.14	1.06	1.00	1.00

HOUSE APPROVES LIMITED VERSION OF GEORGE BILL

Rejects Over-all Federal Unemployment Compensation Insurance Plan

After three days of debate, the House on August 31 approved by substantial margin all but one modification of the George bill made by the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill, as passed by the House, retains the Senate provision that post-war unemployment compensation is to be paid under State standards and rates rather than under proposed uniform and higher Federal standards and rates. Proposals to require new Federal standards were overwhelmingly defeated. The bill now goes to conference where a hard struggle to compose the differences between the House and Senate is expected.

The significant amendments made by the House are those which strike out portions of the Senate bill. (See INFORMATION LETTER 999, p. 8347, for summary of Senate bill.) No new provisions of importance were added during the House consideration.

The George bill, as reported by the House Committee, eliminated several provisions concerning the organization of the Office of War Mobilization. It struck out the provisions for a twelve-man Advisory Board which the Senate proposed to advise and consult with the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. This was done on the ground that it was unnecessary since the Director would by virtue of the magnitude of his job seek out the best available advice. This provision was restored to the bill by action on the House floor.

The House struck out the provisions for creation of an Appeals Board to which persons denied allocations of materials for reconversion purposes could appeal. The reason for the elimination was stated to be that the present Director of War Mobilization, James F. Byrnes, and the War Production Board, felt that the proposed Appeals Board would result in a very difficult, if not unworkable, procedure for allocating scarce materials during reconversion. The House, however, retained the provision in the George bill that restrictions on use of scarce materials during reconversion shall not prevent any "small plant" from participating in resumption of non-war production.

In addition, the functions and duties of the Director were revised to make it clear that the authority granted to him was not to be construed as granting additional powers which had not been previously authorized by statute.

The House also struck out the Senate provisions relating to retaining and re-employment. It was said, "The Committee can see no necessity of maintaining an additional agency of Government to supervise retraining of civilian personnel released from war work, even assuming that what constituted war work could be defined with any precision . . . Furthermore, it is apparent that the cost of such a program, although unpredictable as to precise amounts, would be of such magnitude that justification therefor is impossible." The Committee particularly objected to the Senate proposal to pay for transportation of war workers and their families to their homes or new places of employment.

In connection with the House elimination from the Senate bill of provisions for unemployment compensation to Federal employees, the Committee contended, "A majority of the committee were of the opinion that Federal employees should not be granted unemployment compensation until the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act had been broadened to cover, under the existing system, employees, such as merchant seamen, who are not now covered . . . Because of the many ramifications of this problem the committee determined to leave the whole subject for possible future consideration in a bill originating in the House relating to the matter of coverage of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act." It was pointed out that the present bill could not be amended to include revisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act because of the constitutional requirement that tax statutes must originate in the House; whereas, of course, the George bill originated in the Senate.

The House also eliminated the provision of the George bill requiring the Secretary of Labor to make a study of annual guaranteed wages to wage earners, and added to the proposal for Federal loans to states for public works planning that such loans were to carry interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The George bill was further limited by the House amendment which would make the expiration date occur not later than one year after the termination of the war instead of two years, as proposed by the Senate.

Farm Machinery Reported

Farm machinery produced in July totaled $73,595,553, War Production Board has reported. This was 51.2 per cent higher than the monthly average of 12 preceding months.

Joseph Weber Passes Away

Joseph Weber, President of the Durand Canning Company at Durand, Wisconsin, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association, died on August 28 following an illness of several years.

Mr. Weber had been connected with the Durand Canning Company since 1921 and active in its management for the last 15 years. He served as President of the Wisconsin Canners Association in 1942 and was on its Board of Directors in 1932, 1933, 1940 and 1941.

Funeral services were held at Durand, August 30. Mr. Weber is survived by his widow, one son, and two daughters.

William H. Correll Dies

Wm. H. Correll, co-manager of the Mineral Point Co-operative Packers, died August 26 following an illness of two months. The funeral was held from his residence at Mineral Point, Wis., August 28.

Mr. Correll was about 65 years of age and had been connected with the canning plant at Mineral Point for 19 years. He served as a director of the Wisconsin Canners Association in 1942 and 1943. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

Canned Milk Statistics

The output of evaporated milk during July continued well above that of last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production is estimated at 358 million pounds. This was record high for July, 8 per cent above that in July last year and 34 per cent more than the 5-year average (1938-42). Production of canned sweetened condensed milk in July, at 12.6 million pounds is 23 per cent below the production in June this year, but was 20 per cent greater than July production last year, and 94 per cent above the 5-year average.

Stocks of evaporated milk held by manufacturers on July 31 totaled 321,083,000 pounds, about 20 per cent less than for this date last year, but about the same as the 5-year average. Manufacturers' holdings of condensed milk totaled about 13 million pounds on July 31, an increase of 17 per cent over July 31 last year, and the highest recorded for the date since 1935.

Production of plain condensed whole milk, bulk goods, was estimated at 13,582,000 pounds for July, 25 per cent more than in July, 1943.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR 1944 TOMATO PACK ESTABLISHED

Basic Data and Methods of Computation Set out in Appendix E to Supplement 7, FPR 1

Maximum prices for the 1944 pack of canned tomatoes are contained in Appendix E of Section 15, of Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective September 4, 1944, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The permitted increases and the price ranges for No. 2, No. 2½, and No. 10 cans, shown in Table 3, may be used by canners to establish their 1944 gross ceiling price for any item shown, provided sales were made during the base period and a base price can be established. The gross ceiling price will be computed by adding the permitted increase to the base price, which is the weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. If the result of this addition gives a figure that comes within the appropriate price range, no adjustment is necessary. If, however, it is higher than the upper limit of the price range, it must be adjusted to the highest price of the range; if lower, it may be adjusted to the bottom price of the range.

Maximum prices on government sales will be 96 per cent of the gross ceiling price as established above. Maximum prices at which canners may sell to the civilian trade will be 12 cents a dozen lower for No. 2's, 16 cents a dozen lower for No. 2½'s and 54 cents per dozen lower for No. 10's than the gross ceilings. These figures represent the subsidy payments that may be claimed on civilian sales made after the effective date of this amendment.

If a canner made no sales of canned tomatoes during the base period his gross ceiling price will be the midpoint of the price range for each item. The exact figures will be shown in tables appearing in the complete Appendix. If a canner sold some but not all items of canned tomatoes during the base period, he may fill in the blanks in his price list by conversions from prices he can establish. In making such conversions the steps to be taken in figuring maximum prices should be made in the following order:

(1) Convert for container size; (2) add the permitted increase specified in Table 3 for the grade sold in the base period; (3) convert for grade; (4) apply the limitation of the price range; (5) convert for container type and size; (6) subtract subsidy payable per unit of the finished product for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

The conversions from tin to glass containers must be made in the 1944 prices and not in the base period prices. Even though a processor packed tomatoes in glass during the base period he must first construct a 1944 ceiling for the item when packed in tin and then apply the appropriate conversion factor. The maximum price for No. 2½ glass is 15 cents per dozen higher than that for No. 2½ cans and for No. 303 glass is 13 cents per dozen lower than the ceiling for No. 2½ cans.

Canners when calculating their gross ceiling prices should be careful to use the permitted increases and price ranges shown for the area in which the tomatoes are packed. These areas are as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Northern Pennsylvania (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forest, Erie, Crawford, and Venango Counties), and New Jersey.

2. Maryland, Delaware, and Southern Pennsylvania (all of the State of Pennsylvania not included in Area 1).

3. Virginia.

4. West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

5. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas.

6. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

7. Oregon, Washington, and California.

Tables 3, 5, and 7 of the Appendix are reproduced on the following pages. Tables 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are omitted since the subject-matter has been covered in the foregoing discussion.

The Appendix in complete form will be mailed, as soon as available, to all tomato canners.

TABLE 3. PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED TOMATOES WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area and grade	No. 2 cans		No. 2½ cans		No. 10 cans	
	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
Area 1:						
Fancy Whole	$0.43	$1.60–$1.70	$0.59	$2.05–$2.27	$2.02	$6.63–$7.33
Fancy	.42	1.52– 1.62	.57	1.94– 2.16	1.97	6.25– 6.95
Extra Standard	.38	1.23– 1.35	.52	1.64– 1.86	1.78	5.73– 6.23
Standard	.36	1.12– 1.22	.49	1.43– 1.65	1.69	4.92– 5.56
Substandard	.34	1.02– 1.12	.46	1.25– 1.47	1.60	4.42– 5.06
Area 2:						
Fancy Whole	.33	1.41– 1.53	.45	1.88– 2.09	1.55	6.29– 6.97
Fancy	.32	1.33– 1.45	.43	1.78– 1.98	1.50	5.91– 6.59
Extra Standard	.30	1.17– 1.31	.41	1.60– 1.72	1.41	5.32– 6.00
Standard	.29	1.05– 1.13	.39	1.46– 1.58	1.36	4.83– 5.51
Substandard	.28	.95– 1.03	.38	1.28– 1.40	1.32	4.33– 5.01
Area 3:						
Fancy Whole	.30	1.33– 1.51	.41	1.85– 1.95	1.41	5.65– 6.35
Fancy	.29	1.25– 1.43	.39	1.74– 1.84	1.32	5.27– 5.97
Extra Standard	.27	1.12– 1.26	.37	1.57– 1.65	1.27	4.82– 5.52
Standard	.26	1.04– 1.10	.35	1.42– 1.50	1.22	4.35– 5.05
Substandard	.25	.94– 1.00	.34	1.24– 1.32	1.18	3.85– 4.55
Area 4:						
Fancy Whole	.37	1.40– 1.58	.50	1.85– 2.07	1.74	6.18– 6.86
Fancy	.36	1.32– 1.50	.49	1.74– 1.96	1.69	5.80– 6.48
Extra Standard	.34	1.19– 1.33	.46	1.60– 1.78	1.60	5.39– 6.07
Standard	.33	1.11– 1.17	.45	1.50– 1.60	1.55	5.01– 5.69
Substandard	.32	1.01– 1.07	.44	1.32– 1.42	1.50	4.51– 5.19
Area 5:						
Fancy Whole	.32	1.36– 1.48	.44	1.81– 1.91	1.50	5.89– 6.59
Fancy	.31	1.28– 1.40	.42	1.70– 1.80	1.46	5.51– 6.21
Extra Standard	.29	1.15– 1.23	.39	1.56– 1.64	1.36	5.06– 5.76
Standard	.28	1.01– 1.09	.38	1.38– 1.46	1.32	4.57– 5.27
Substandard	.27	.91– .99	.37	1.30– 1.28	1.27	4.07– 4.77
Area 6:						
Fancy Whole	.38	1.44– 1.56	.47	1.82– 1.92	1.54	6.13– 6.53
Fancy	.37	1.36– 1.48	.46	1.71– 1.81	1.50	5.75– 6.15
Extra Standard	.35	1.23– 1.31	.43	1.53– 1.63	1.42	5.34– 5.70
Standard	.34	1.17– 1.25	.42	1.47– 1.57	1.38	4.98– 5.48
Substandard	.33	1.07– 1.15	.41	1.29– 1.39	1.34	4.48– 4.98
Area 7:						
Fancy Whole	.43	1.64– 1.76	.53	2.07– 2.21	1.74	6.63– 7.07
Fancy	.41	1.58– 1.68	.51	1.96– 2.10	1.66	6.25– 6.69
Extra Standard	.37	1.42– 1.54	.46	1.74– 1.88	1.50	5.70– 6.36
Standard	.33	1.25– 1.31	.41	1.51– 1.59	1.34	4.85– 5.28
Substandard	.30	1.15– 1.21	.37	1.33– 1.41	1.22	4.38– 4.78

TABLE 5. CONVERSION FACTORS—METAL CONTAINERS

Area 1–5, inclusive

To convert from a can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor.			
	No. 1 Picnic	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10
No. 1 Picnic	....	1.56	2.12	7.33
No. 2	.64	....	1.36	4.70
No. 2½	.47	.74	....	3.48
No. 10	.14	.21	.29	....

Areas 6 and 7

To convert from can size in this column	To a can size listed at the head of a column below, multiply by the appropriate conversion factor.				
	No. 1 Tall	No. 303	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10
No. 1 Tall	....	....	1.20	1.49	4.87
No. 303	....	....	1.18	1.46	4.77
No. 2	.83	.85	....	1.24	4.05
No. 2½	.67	.69	.81	....	3.27
No. 10	.21	.21	.25	.31	....

TABLE 7. GRADE DIFFERENTIALS—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE GRADES

(PER DOZEN CONTAINERS)

In each case in figuring prices based on grade differentials, if the processor has base prices for both a higher and lower grade than the item being priced, he shall use the differential between the item being priced and the lower grade, except that Substandard shall not be used as the lower grade. (For example, if the processor has base prices for both Fancy and Standard grades and now wishes to price Extra Standard he takes the difference between Extra Standard and Standard.)

Area	No. 2 cans	No. 2½ cans	No. 10 cans
Area 1:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	$0.08	$0.11	$0.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.27	.30	.62
Extra Standard and Standard	.13	.21	.74
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 2:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.22	.59
Extra Standard and Standard	.15	.14	.49
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 3:			
Fancy Whole and Standard	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.18	.45
Extra Standard and Standard	.12	.15	.47
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 4:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.16	.41
Extra Standard and Standard	.12	.14	.38
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 5:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.15	.45
Extra Standard and Standard	.14	.18	.49
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 6:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.15	.18	.43
Extra Standard and Standard	.06	.06	.29
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50
Area 7:			
Fancy Whole and Fancy	.08	.11	.38
Fancy and Extra Standard	.14	.22	.44
Extra Standard and Standard	.20	.26	.95
Standard and Substandard	.10	.18	.50

Lactic Acid Controlled by WPB

Through the issuance of Schedule 43 to Order M-300, the War Production Board placed lactic acid under allocation control, effective September 1. The supply of lactic acid will be insufficient to meet the civilian demand in view of the increased military requirements, WPB said, however, the industry is attempting to increase lactic acid production by improving present facilities and production techniques.

Requests for September allocations of lactic acid should be made to WPB as soon as possible, Chemicals Bureau officials emphasized.

Fourth-quarter Allocations of Steel for Cans is Discussed

Fourth-quarter allocation of steel for cans and the more efficient utilization by the industry of blackplate rejects and tin mill "waste waste" (mill seconds) were discussed at a recent meeting of the Can Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee according to an announcement by the War Production Board.

Allocation to the industry, for fourth-quarter production, is now established by WPB as 452,000 tons of prime plate and 10,000 tons of rejects. Committee members asked for a postponement of full discussion of the allocation until the September meeting, when the size of the late summer fruit and vegetable pack will be known. During the fourth quarter, can manufacturers start making containers for the next year's perishable food pack. Any unused metal inventories, carried over from the third quarter if demand should run under top estimates, would have an important bearing on the industry's fourth-quarter metal supply.

Tinplate "waste waste," industry representatives said, is being utilized by their plants as rapidly as it becomes available. They added, however, that blackplate rejects frequently accumulate in inventory. WPB officials said that further supplies of blackplate rejects are available.

Informally discussing their experience with the utilization of aluminum, recently permitted to can manufacturers for experimental purposes, committee members said they believed price to be a primary obstacle in the development of the aluminum can. All reported customer interest in aluminum can samples, but said that price—now at least twice that of a steel can for the same purpose—was greater than some classes of products could absorb.

Tire Quotas for September

In the tire quotas for September, announced August 27 by the Office of Price Administration, the principal changes from the August quotas are an increase in heavy truck tires from 85,000 to 102,000 and a decrease in passenger car and motorcycle tires from 1,950,000 to 1,600,000. Quotas of the other three types of tires are unchanged from August. These are: light truck tires, 280,000; light tractor-implement, 55,000 and heavy tractor-implement, 25,000.

RATION POINT VALUES LISTED FOR SEPTEMBER

Pineapple Juice Up 10, Tomato Juice Up 3, and Mixed Vegetables Reduced 5 Points

Three processed foods—dry beans, fruit butters and prune juice—are added to those which have a zero point value during the ration period beginning September 3 and ending September 30, the Office of Price Administration announced August 31.

Ration points will continue on all varieties of canned dry beans; the zero point value applies only to raw dry beans, regardless of variety or color. The zero point value on fruit butters applies to apple, apricot, grape and peach butters.

Pineapple juice shows the only increase of major importance to housewives, advancing from 15 points for the No. 2 (18-ounce) can to 25 points.

The point values of small size containers of tomato juice (up to 14 ounces) are adjusted upward, and the ration values of small containers of tomato pulp or puree are adjusted downward. On small-sized cans of tomato juice, originally reduced to move out remaining supplies of earlier packs, points were increased, since this objective has been achieved. The increase now brings point values of the small containers into proper relation with those of larger sizes. The reductions on small containers of tomato pulp or puree were made because movement was unsatisfactory.

On the September point value chart the items included under the heading of mixed vegetables are reduced from 10 to 5 points for the No. 2 can. Although now listed specifically for the first time, mixed vegetables have always included succotash, carrots and peas or other mixed vegetables containing over 20 per cent by weight of rationed vegetables.

With the changes which become effective September 3, the processed food items carrying a zero point value are grapefruit juice, orange-grapefruit juice blended, orange juice, prune juice, green or wax beans, beets, carrots, spinach, greens, grape jam, preserves or marmalade, tomato jam, citrus marmalades, fruit butters and dry beans.

Items that will have changed point values on September 3, follow:

Commodity	Point values Old	New
Corn, vacuum-packed, whole kernel, 12-oz. can only	3	5
Mixed vegetables (include succotash, carrots & peas, or other mixed vegetables containing over 20% by weight of rationed vegetables) (No. 2 can)	10	5
Tomato juice		
7-ounce container	1	2
7–10 oz. container	1	3
10–14 oz. container	1	4
Tomato pulp or puree		
7-oz. container	2	1
7–10 oz. container	3	2
10–14 oz. container	4	2
No. 10 container	40	50
Fruit butters (include only apple, apricot, grape, peach) per pound	2	0
Pineapple juice (No. 2 or 18-oz. can)	15	25
Prune juice (quart container)	3	0
Raw dry beans, all varieties and all colors, per pound	2	0
Canned milk, including evaporated or condensed milk	1	2/3

Point values on all varieties of rationed canned fish remain unchanged.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

REGIONS	1943 to Aug. 21	1944 to Aug. 195
	Cases	*Cases*
Western and Central Alaska	3,395,991	2,893,23
Southeastern Alaska	1,437,347	1,342,477
Total	4,833,338	4,151,712
VARIETIES		
Red	1,047,626	1,529,011
Pink	1,955,124	1,622,828
Chum	782,892	857,466
Coho	101,334	108,839
King	46,362	33,568
Total	4,833,338	4,151,712

Spain to Export Olive Oil

Under an agreement with the Spanish Government, the War Food Administration has made arrangements for the exportation of 3,000 tons of olive oil from Spain to the United States. The oil may be purchased through regular trade channels by private interests for use in medicinal and edible purposes, WFA said.

Canning Plant Wins "A" Award

The Rockfield, Wis., plant of the Rockfield Canning Company has earned the War Food Administration's achievement "A" award for outstanding performance in the processing of food. Ceremonies in connection with making the award are being arranged to coincide with the presentation of awards to the Granville and Jackson plants of this same company. A white and green "A" award flag will be presented to each of these plants and individual award pins will be presented to workers.

Further Restrictions Placed On the Use of Freezer Space

With total occupancy of the Nation's cold storage warehouses at the highest level in history, the War Food Administration has taken further steps to insure availability of sufficient freezer space to handle the products most essential to the war.

A new cold storage order, WFO 111, which supersedes former War Food Orders 70 and 90, includes substantially all of the provisions of these orders as well as new restrictive measures.

The new order, effective September 2, limits the total quantity of frozen fruits and vegetables and packaged frozen fish that may be stored in any warehouse to the quantity stored on October 1, 1943. It also prohibits the storage of any product in lots smaller than 300 pounds in freezer space in any warehouse, and restricts the storage of frozen poultry in barrels and baskets. These three provisions are aimed at providing sufficient freezer space to handle meat and poultry needed by the armed forces. The restriction limiting to 10 months the time that any commodity may remain in cold storage has been retained in the order, also.

WFA officials state that the limit on stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables was made necessary by the tremendous growth of the frozen food industry, which has led to the use of a disproportionate share of freezer space for these commodities. The new order allots to these commodities about one-fourth of the total freezer capacity of the country. It will not cut back the holdings of these commodities, but will prevent any further increase until the acute shortage of storage space is passed.

Storage of small lots is extremely wasteful of public warehouse space, because each lot must be piled separately. The prohibition against storing lots of less than 300 pounds will stop this wasteful practice without harmful effect, as owners of small lots can use them or store them in their own private refrigerators or in frozen food locker plants, which are not covered by the order. This should help offset a great increase since the beginning of the war in the storing of small lots of food, some of which apparently has been due to hoarding, the WFA said.

WFA officials said they hoped that these further restrictions on freezer space, together with rigid enforcement of the order limiting to 10 months the time any commodity may remain in storage, will free sufficient space to handle meat that must be frozen for overseas shipment.